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| 26694 | 7590 | 02/07/2008 | EXAMINER | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 09/857,348 | Applicant(s) PERSSON ET AL. | |
| | Examiner VICTOR MACARTHUR | Art Unit 3679 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 January 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 23-28 and 31-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 23-28 and 31-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 January 2008 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/10/2008</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/10/2008 has been entered.

Drawings

The drawings were received on 1/10/2008. These drawings are not acceptable for the purposes of examination. In particular, no support can be found in the original disclosure of the parts now being identified by newly added reference numeral "9" being "spring force". Accordingly, the labeling of these parts as "spring force" constitutes new matter since there is nothing found in the original specification or evident from the original drawings that these cylindrical elements are springs or otherwise impose a spring force. At best, these parts appear to be merely rigid connectors between elements 5a and 5b. Applicant is required to point out where the labeling of these previously unlabeled parts as "spring force" is supported in the original disclosure.

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.84 for the following:

- Figures 4(a) and 4(b) fail to include any cross-hatching for the elements that are shown in cross-section.

- Figure 5 should be labeled as “prior art” since only that which is old and known is shown.

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the following limitations must be shown or canceled from the claims:

- “tip” (line 2 of claim 24 and claim 33).
- “base” (line 2 of claim 24 and claim 33).
- “a surface of the at least one bearing member opposite the bearing surface comprises a plurality of grooves” (lines 1-3 of claim 25 and claim 34).
- “wherein the grooves penetrate and permanently deform the bearing member” (lines 1-2 of claim 26 and claim 35).

No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement-drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as “amended.” If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet”

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pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

Claims 23-28 and 34 are objected to because of the following informalities:

- The recitation “The industrial robot”, claims 23-28, line 1, lacks antecedent basis. This recitation should be changed to --The delta robot-- so as to conform to and be consistent with the terminology used in claim 38.
- The limitation “a surface of the at least one bearing member” (lines 1-2 of claims 25 and 34) presents a confusing double inclusion of elements with the limitation “a side surface of the bearing member” (lines 14-15 of claim 38; and line 15 of claim 39). Are the claim 25 and 34 recitations meant to refer to the previously recited claim 38 and 39 side surfaces; or are they meant to set forth additional surfaces?

Appropriate correction is required. For purposes of examining the instant invention, the examiner has assumed these corrections have been made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 23-28, 30 and 32-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clavel (U.S. Patent 4,976,582) in view of Latzen (U.S. Patent 2,733,085) and Matsuoka (U.S. Patent 4,430,016).

Claim 38. Clavel discloses (Fig. 2) a delta robot, comprising: a multi-link system including a plurality of rods (4) and a plurality of joints (ball and socket joints 26a, 26b, 27a, 27b as described in col.3, ll.43-45) arranged at the ends of the rods.

- Clavel does not expressly state the specific details of the ball and socket joints.
- Latzen teaches (Fig. 1) that it is desirable for ball and socket joints to have the following details: each joint comprising a joint ball (1), a joint bearing (7) engaging the joint ball, and a joint socket comprising a joint housing (portion of 2 enclosing 7) enclosing the joint bearing, the joint socket extending about the joint ball **approximately** (but not necessarily exactly) one-half the joint ball or less, the joint bearing comprising at least one removable annular bearing member (7) arranged easily replaceable to eliminate uneven wear in the joint, the bearing member comprising a bearing surface (surface of 7) engaging only the approximately one-half of joint ball or less, the joint housing comprising a housing surface (surface of 2 contacting side of 7) against which a side surface of the bearing member abuts, the housing surface comprising a plurality of friction-increasing grooves (grooves in 2 receiving 15) extending in a longitudinal direction of the housing surface, the grooves engaging the side surface of the at least one bearing member and being operative to increase friction between the at least one bearing member and the housing surface to

rotationally immobilize the at least one bearing member in the housing during operation of a driving means.

- Latzen states that such specific details are desirable for improving tolerances and lubricating conditions (col.1, ll.23-25).
- Neither Clavel nor Latzen expressly state what material the bearing should be made of.
- Matsuoka teaches (Figs. 1 and 3) that it is desirable to make bearings (4) from a polymeric friction minimizing material for the purpose of improving lubrication (col.3, ll.13-17).

Therefore, in view of the above, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use ball and socket joints, with details taught by Latzen and Matsuoka, for the ball and socket joints of Clavel, since such details are desirable for improving tolerances and lubricating conditions, and further since Clavel is silent on the matter of ball joint details thus motivating one concerned with recreating the Clavel assembly to seek out teachings on ball joint details.

Claim 39. Clavel discloses (Fig. 2) a method for forming a delta robot operative to position a movable element in relation to a fixed element, the method comprising: providing a plurality of linkage structures (4, 26a, 26b, 27a, 27b), each comprising a plurality of pull rods (4) and a plurality of joints (ball and socket joints 26a, 26b, 27a, 27b as described in col.3, ll.43-45) arranged at the ends of the rods.

- Clavel does not expressly state the specific details of the ball and socket joints.

- Latzen teaches (Fig. 1) that it is desirable for methods including steps of forming ball and socket joints to have the following steps: providing the joint with a joint ball (1), providing a joint bearing (7) engaging the joint ball, the joint bearing comprising a bearing surface (surface of 7) engaging only approximately one-half of joint ball or less; providing a joint socket including a joint housing (2) enclosing the joint housing (in as much as the applicant's own invention does, see 112 1st paragraph rejection above), the joint socket extending about the joint ball the **approximately** (but not necessarily exactly) one-half the joint ball or less, wherein providing the joint bearing comprises the joint bearing comprises arranging in the joint housing at least on removable annular bearing member (7) arranged easily replaceable to eliminate uneven wear in the joint, wherein the joint housing comprising a housing surface (surface of 2 contacting 7) against which a side surface of the bearing member abuts, the housing surface comprising a plurality of friction-increasing grooves (grooves in 2 receiving 15) engaging the side surface (as seen in fig.1) of the at least one bearing member and being operative to increase friction between the at least one bearing member and the housing surface to rotationally immobilize the at least one bearing member in the housing during operation of a driving means.
- Latzen states that such specific steps are desirable for improving tolerances and lubricating conditions (col.1, ll.23-25).
- Neither Clavel nor Latzen expressly state what material the bearing should be made of.

- Matsuoka teaches (figs.1 and 3) that it is desirable to make bearings (4) from a polymeric friction minimizing material for the purpose of improving lubrication (col.3, ll.13-17).

Therefore, in view of the above, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use ball and socket joints, with details taught by Latzen and Matsuoka, for the ball and socket joints of Clavel, since such details are desirable for improving tolerances and lubricating conditions, and further since Clavel is silent on the matter of ball joint details thus motivating one concerned with recreating the Clavel assembly to seek out teachings on ball joint details.

Claim 23. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of the grooves being aligned at an angle (zero degrees such that the grooves are parallel to the longitudinal axis of the bearing) with respect to a longitudinal axis of the bearing member. Note that the preferred embodiment of the applicant's invention also comprises an angle of zero degrees such that the grooves are parallel with the longitudinal axis (Specification, p.3, ll.27-30). It would have been obvious to include this additional detail by the same reasoning stated in the rejection of claim 38 above.

Claim 24. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of the grooves being narrower at their tip (outer tips, as seen in Fig. 1) than at their base (central base, as seen in Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to include this additional detail by the same reasoning stated in the rejection of claim 38 above.

Claim 25. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of a surface of the at least one bearing member opposite the bearing surface comprises a plurality of grooves (15) extending in a longitudinal direction of the side surface and compatible with the grooves in the housing. It

would have been obvious to include this additional detail by the same reasoning stated in the rejection of claim 38 above.

Claim 26. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of the grooves penetrating with the bearing member being permanently deformed (into its final product shape as seen in Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to include this additional detail by the same reasoning stated in the rejection of claim 38 above. The limitation “permanently deform” describes a method of forming. The method of forming is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, the limitation “permanently deform” has been given patentable weight only where it results in a positive structural difference in the final product structure. See MPEP § 2113.

Claim 27. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of the housing and the bearing member each having a socket shape, wherein a spring force (contact force) holds the ball and socket joint together (in as much as the applicant’s invention does) and fixes the bearing member in place. It would have been obvious to include this additional detail by the same reasoning stated in the rejection of claim 38 above.

Claim 28. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of the at least one bearing member being pressed to fit tightly in the housing (in as much as the applicant’s invention is). The method of forming is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, the limitation “pressed” has been given patentable weight only where it results in a positive structural difference in the final product structure. See MPEP § 2113.

Claim 30. The combination of Clavel, Latzen and Matsuoka, as advanced for the rejection of claim 39, above, results in a method that fixes a location of the bearing member in the robot (in that it is not free to move after installation).

Claim 32. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of the grooves being aligned at an angle (zero degrees such that the grooves are parallel to the longitudinal axis) with respect to a longitudinal axis of the bearing member. Note that the preferred embodiment of the applicant's invention also comprises an angle of zero degrees such that the grooves are parallel with the longitudinal axis (Specification, p.3, ll.27-30). It would have been obvious to include this additional detail by the same reasoning stated in the rejection of claim 39 above. Further, it should be noted that in method claims, it is the patentability of the process steps, and not product structure, which is to be determined irrespective of whether or not only structural recitations are present. Structural recitations that do not affect the method in the manipulative sense are given little patentable weight.

Claim 33. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of the grooves being narrower at their tip than at their base (as seen in fig.1). It would have been obvious to include this additional detail by the same reasoning stated in the rejection of claim 39 above. Further, it should be noted that in method claims, it is the patentability of the process steps, and not product structure, which is to be determined irrespective of whether or not only structural recitations are present. Structural recitations that do not affect the method in the manipulative sense are given little patentable weight.

Claim 34. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of a surface of that at least one bearing member opposite the bearing surface comprising a plurality of grooves (15) extending in a longitudinal direction of the side surface and compatible with the grooves in the housing (in as much as applicant's own invention is). It would have been obvious to include this additional detail by the same reasoning stated in the rejection of claim 39 above. Further, it should be noted

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that in method claims, it is the patentability of the process steps, and not product structure, which is to be determined irrespective of whether or not only structural recitations are present.

Structural recitations that do not affect the method in the manipulative sense are given little patentable weight.

Claim 35. Latzen teaches that the formation includes the step of the grooves of the bearing penetrating and permanently deforming the housing to form complementary grooves in the housing, rather than the reverse method as claimed by the applicant. The reversal of components in a prior art reference is a design consideration within the skill of the art. In re Gazda, 219 F.2d 449, 104 USPQ 400 (CCPA 1955); In re Japikse, 181 F.2d 1019, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950). One of ordinary skill in the art would easily recognize that the reversal would better allow for replacement of worn bearings since each new bearing would be deformed to fit the housing exactly. Therefore, it would have been obvious to reverse steps of forming such that grooves in the housing deform the bearing to form complementary grooves therein, since such practice better allows for replacement of bearings and such modification is a design consideration within the skill in the art.

Claim 36. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of the housing and the bearing member each having a socket shape, wherein a spring force (contact force) holds the ball and socket joint together (in as much as the applicant's invention does) and fixes the bearing member in place. It would have been obvious to include this additional detail by the same reasoning stated in the rejection of claim 39 above.

Claim 37. Latzen further teaches the specific detail of the at least one bearing member being pressed to fit tightly in the housing (in as much as the applicant's invention is).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with regard to the claim rejections have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the Drawings:

The applicant argues that Figure 5 need not be labeled as prior art since it includes subject matter that was not known prior to applicant's invention. This is not persuasive. First, applicant has failed to identify any specific elements in Figure 5 that are not prior art. Second, applicant's specification as originally filed (p.1, ll.10-15) stated that Figure 5 was prior art. Once an applicant admits that a figure is prior art such admission cannot be retracted. Also note that applicant's Figure 5 as filed on July 11, 2006 clearly labeled Figure 5 as prior art. Third, subject matter can be prior art to the inventor even if it may not be known to others.

The applicant argues that the drawings show the bearing member installed in the socket which in and of itself is enough to satisfy a showing of the grooves engaging and deforming the bearing member as still recited in claim 35. This is not persuasive. It is not necessary for a bearing member that is being installed in a socket to be so installed through a process of deformation. The applicant's drawings do not depict any process of deformation nor do they depict any final product structure unobtainable from a non-deforming assembly procedure (i.e. a bearing member preformed to fit grooves).

Regarding the prior art rejections:

The applicant argues that Clavel discloses cardan joints rather than the claimed ball and socket joints. This argument was previously addressed in the previous Office Action and is still

not persuasive for the same reasons stated therein. As stated in the previous Office Action, Clavel discloses that **the cardan joints can be replaced with ball and socket joints (col.3, ll.43-45) and it is this ball and socket embodiment that is relied upon to reject the applicant's claims, not the cardan joint embodiment.**

Accordingly, the applicant's cardan joint illustrations and arguments are irrelevant to Clavel's explicit disclosure of a ball and socket joint embodiment.

The applicant argues that Figure 1 of Latzen shows a cut away view of the joint housing thereby implying that the actual housing would extend over nearly the entire ball if shown without cut away. This argument was previously addressed in the previous Office Action and is still not persuasive for the same reasons stated therein. As stated in the previous Office Action, firstly, drawings and pictures anticipate claims if they show the structure which is claimed. The origin of a drawing used as prior art is immaterial and **it does not matter that the feature shown is unintended or unexplained** (emphasis added). *In re Aslanian*, 590 F.2d 911. 200 USPQ 500 (CCPA 1979). See MPEP § 2125. Accordingly, Figure 1 shows a ball (1) that has nearly its entire top half exposed beyond a housing (2). The question of whether Latzen intends for the housing to extend further than shown in Figure 1 is irrelevant since the rejection of applicant's claims is based on what is actually shown in Figure 1 rather than what might be intended or hoped for by the applicant. Applicant's references to Figures 3 and 4 are similarly irrelevant to what Figure 1 actually shows. However, for the sake of argument, the applicant should note that Figure 3 shows a bearing and ball (no housing) and Figure 4 shows two distinct sections (top section, and bottom section sandwiching bearing 8 therebetween), either one of which could be referred to as a housing that surrounds about 1/3 of the ball (i.e., much less than

1/2)... or both of which could be referred to as a two piece housing that surrounds about 2/3 of the ball (i.e., approximately 1/2). In any case, Figures 3 and 4 show embodiments that are different from that which is shown in Fig. 1 and therefore cannot be relied upon to interpret what might be intended or implied in Figure 1.

The applicant argues that Matsuoka suggests a socket structure that entirely surrounds the ball. This argument was previously addressed in the previous Office Action and is still not persuasive for the same reasons stated therein. As stated in the previous Office Action,

Matsuoka is relied upon to teach material choice not dimension or shape. The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

The applicant argues that the prior art does not disclose the applicant's "stroke time of about 0/5 sec.". This argument was previously addressed in the previous Office Action and is still not persuasive for the same reasons stated therein. As stated in the previous Office Action, **no stroke time limitation is actually recited in the claims.**

Conclusion

All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the application prior to the entry of the submission under 37 CFR 1.114 and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the application prior to entry under

37 CFR 1.114. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action after the filing of a request for continued examination and the submission under 37 CFR 1.114. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Victor MacArthur whose telephone number is (571) 272-7085. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel P. Stodola can be reached on (571) 272-7087. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197.

/V. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 3679
February 7, 2008

/Daniel P. Stodola/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3679